

The Green and White Courier

VOLUME VII

MARYVILLE, MO., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1920.

NUMBER 4.

Teachers Meeting Opened Oct. 14

Pres. Richardson and Supt. A. L. Threlkeld, Speak Thursday Morning.

The opening address of the Northwest Missouri State Teachers Association was given Thursday morning at 10 o'clock by Supt. A. L. Threlkeld of Chillicothe. His subject was "The Professional Spirit and Present Day Social and Economic Conditions."

Mr. Threlkeld discussed first the lack of professional spirit in the school room. "Are we a profession?" asked Mr. Threlkeld. When thinking of professions we think of law, medicine, dentistry, etc. Is it true of any of them that people enter into them with no intention of remaining in the work? Very many girls enter into school teaching with the thought of using it as a sort of stepping stone, and naturally lack an interest in it because it is easier to be interested if we expect to remain in the work.

There are many persons, claiming to be schoolteachers, who have had no preparation. So long as we have such a large group of this type can we consider ourselves a profession?

Some of the actions of teachers discussed by Mr. Threlkeld as being unprofessional were these: Some teachers are willing to take a position five dollars cheaper than another teacher would, just to get the place. School boards have been willing to give salaries unrecommended by the resolutions committee and some teachers would be willing to take less. These actions are not professional nor is the attitude toward contracts professional. Contracts have two sides and yet some teachers think that the contract binds only the school board. Then the school board comes to the conclusion that the teachers lack both a moral and a professional spirit. Those of us who believe differently must stand before the public and try to eliminate from our ranks those who are not ethical, not professional and those lacking a moral spirit. The public notices the non-ethical, non-professional and non-moral and concludes that all are the same. We must have some protection, some system of granting certificate and revoking certificates. Mr. Threlkeld expressed himself as believing that the time is almost here when a teacher will not be employed unless she produces her receipt belonging to the professional association of the teachers. This will not be an attempt to drive people in-

College and Commercial Club Give Myrtle McPherron Is President— Reception for Our Visitors.

The members of the faculty and the students of S. T. C., and the Maryville Chamber of Commerce gave a reception for the teachers of Northwest Missouri who are attending the Teachers Association, Thursday evening.

A general reception preceded the evening's program at which time the visiting teachers met the College Faculty, students and members of the Chamber of Commerce and their wives.

Punch was served thruout the evening from two tables, Miss Hopkins, Miss Helwig and Dean Colbert presiding at one table, Miss Winn, Miss DeLuce and Mr. Leeson at the other.

The reception committee was composed of Mr. H. A. Miller, Dr. Keller, and Miss Dow of the College Faculty; Mr. Neilson, and Mr. Ed Schumacher of the Chamber of Commerce.

After the evening's program, dancing was enjoyed by a great number of the students, visiting teachers and Maryville people. Schumacher's Orchestra furnished the music of the evening.

The library was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and gold crepe paper. During the dancing, members of the Commercial Club threw long streamers of many colored papers among the dancers until the room was a glory of color.

A. J. Mayer and H. C. Wallace Speakers at Farmers Picnic.

Every Nodaway County farmer and his family was invited to a basket dinner held by the Farm Bureau at the College park, Friday, October 15th.

The speakers for the afternoon were A. J. Mayer, state secretary of the Federal Farm Bureau and H. C. Wallace of the paper, Wallace's Farmer. The Maryville band was also on the program for the afternoon. The speaking took place in the college auditorium which was crowded.

to the organization but will be a means of obtaining teachers whom we know are professionally inclined.

Generally the teachers are not inclined to take advantage of the social opportunities of the community. They do not assert themselves. They are not performing their duty to its fullest extent unless they take part in work for the uplift of the community. If we can make the community believe that the teacher is a producer of wealth the same as a banker, merchant or doctor, we will be recognized more readily.

Some go too far, some stop too
(Continued on Page Eight).

McPherron Is President— Meeting to be Held In Oct., 1921.

At the business session of the convention which met at 11 o'clock Friday morning, the report of the committee on nominations as submitted by O. E. Harvey, was adopted without question. The following officers were elected:

President—Myrtle McPherron, Supt., Martinsville, Mo.; 1st Vice-President—George Somerville, Supt., Hopkins, Mo.; 2d Vice-President—O. G. Sanford, Supt., Trenton, Mo.; 3d Vice-President—S. C. Richeson, Supt., Tina, Mo.; Secretary—C. A. Hawkins, S. T. C., Maryville, Mo.; Treasurer—O. E. Harvey, Supt., Chula, Mo.; Member of executive Board for term of three years, Elizabeth Brainerd, County Supt., Grundy County; Chairman of Neurology Committee, H. A. Miller, S. T. C., Maryville, Mo.

Mr. Miller, as chairman of the Committee on Neurology, gave the following names of persons who have died since October, 1919; Bessie Updyke, Edith Morgan Roleke, Harrison county; Charles A. H. Logeman, St. Joseph, Mo.; Golda Brees, Mercer County; Effie Dell, Amazonia, Mo.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee on Time, J. M. Broadbent submitted the following report: The meeting shall be held the same time as this year, if this does not conflict with some other meeting. The dates will be October 13, 14, 15, 1921. If this conflicts with other meetings the executive committee shall have the right to change the date.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions as submitted by F. L. Keller, was adopted with a slight amendment.

Mr. O. G. Sanford gave a report of the action started by the N. E. A. for the reorganization of that body. The plan resembles the present organization of the district convention and its sub-divisions. He made the statement that the Northwest Missouri District should help support the N. E. A. and be entitled to at least one delegate to that convention. A motion was carried to make investigation as to the advisability of affiliating with the N. E. A.

Courier Apologizes to the Team.

The staff and the printer wish to apologize to the football team for the error made last week in the headlines of the article about the game at Lamoni. That was a cruel mistake to make and it certainly will not happen again. The staff is behind the team with all their pep and energy and hope this error will be forgiven.

D. Judd Addresses Visiting Teachers

Discusses Democracy in Schools and Scientific Studies in Reading.

Dr. Chas. H. Judd, director of the school of education of Chicago University and author of several text books on psychology delivered two addresses at the meetings Thursday.

Thursday afternoon his subject was "Results of Recent Scientific Studies in Reading." The subject of his evening address was "What Makes American Schools Democratic."

In a skillful exposition of the teaching of reading, Dr. Judd said that reading is the most characteristic subject in the American school. In fact, we may make it more emphatic and state that the American school is a reading school. This is quite the reverse of the condition in the European schools. In Europe there are practically no books in the hands of the children, and certainly few text books. The oral mode of instruction is used, or in other words the information is given to the pupils, lecture method, by the teacher.

The reason that the text book is characteristic of the American school grows out of a significant fact. The first legislation passed on the continent of North America was that which required the establishment of schools in order that the Puritan children might be taught to read the scriptures. From this our American school system has grown, and our children taught to read, not alone the scriptures, but to become independent in every line of thought. Because when we teach reading, we are laying the very foundation of democratic institutions.

Reading must be taught very well. Reading is taught very well in the primary grades where children are learning to read. However, we fail to realize the opportunities of the upper grades and we carry the primary method on thru those grades. Reading should progress as it goes thru the grades as any other subject does and the method of teaching should be changed.

A school is an institution where a child is placed as soon as he has reached sufficient maturity to express himself and to understand instruction. Society places the child there as a small individual to be trained as a future citizen. It is absolutely essential to have a literate people in

(Continued on Page Four)

Here and There Among the Colleges

The new gymnasium of the State Normal School at Chadron, Nebr., is nearly completed. The building is erected of pressed brick, concrete and steel, and will be one of the best gymnasiums in Nebraska.

The Home Economics Department of the Normal School at Bellingham, Wash., has charge of the cafeteria in the school. The Cafeteria is entirely self-supporting.

Miss Montgomery, a member of the faculty of the Normal at Bellingham, Wash., has received the democratic nomination for State Superintendent.

Dr. James B. Balliart, Dean of the University of New York, addressed the students of the Bellingham, Wash., Normal, Sept. 27.

Mr. Robert L. Finch, former pastor of the Christian Church in Maryville has accepted the position of General Alumni Secretary of the Drake University General Alumni Association. Mr. Finch is well fitted by training, natural endowment, and intense and enthusiastic loyalty to fill the position. While in Drake, Mr. Finch engaged in a great variety of enterprises. During the war he was sent to Europe by the American Red Cross to inspect the work of that organization, and he received a Captain's Commission. Since the war much of his time has been spent as a Chautauqua lecturer.

The Association includes all alumni and former students of Drake University. Miss Harriet VanBuren, assistant College librarian, and former student of Drake is a member of the Association.

The Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D., has recently been raised to a teacher's College rank and has the authority to confer the bachelors' degree in education. Twenty-nine new instructors and assistants have been added for 1920-21.

In the State.

The Northeast Missouri Teacher's Association will be held in Kirksville, Oct. 21, 22, 23. Byron Crosby, Professor of Mathematics in the State Teachers' College at Kirksville, is president of the Association.

Missouri Wesleyan offered little resistance to the University of Missouri Tigers in the initial game of the season, Saturday, Oct. 3. The score was 42 to 0.

The Wentworth Military Academy football team battled the Warrenburg State Teachers eleven to a score-

less tie, Saturday, Oct. 3 at Lexington, Mo.

Baker University defeated William Jewell College, Oct. 1, in a hard fought game, 7 to 0.

Departmental Meetings— High School.

The meeting of the high school teachers was opened by a discussion on Junior High Schools given by Miss Brunner. Junior High Schools were started about ten years ago. There are now in the United States over 1000.

The Junior High School carries with it several advantages, namely:

1. Administrative advantages.
2. Better curricula.
3. Development of better teachers.
4. Better provisions for individual differences among students.
5. Retention of children in school.

The curriculum for a Junior High School should be much like that for a Senior High School. Class periods, however, should not be so long and the moving from class to class by pupils is not advisable.

A short discussion followed this talk.

Mr. Swinehart was the next speaker. He gave arguments for and against competitive athletics among High Schools. He stated the following advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages:

1. It teaches your group of boys and girls to fight. (This must not be taken literally, however.)
2. It teaches citizenship by living up to the rules of the game.
3. It teaches co-operation.
4. It, in many cases, makes the community interested in the school when otherwise it would not have been.
5. Finally, it gives the participant health, honor and bravery.

Disadvantages:

1. Attitude toward coach and officials, if on losing side, is often hateful.
2. Those who profit by the advantages just given are of a limited number.
3. Profanity permitted while playing.
4. Attitude of those on side lines often causes much trouble.
5. Tendency to demoralize other school work when too much time is given to competitive athletics.

Mr. Swinehart's talks was followed by others giving experiences with competitive athletics.

Dr. R. L. Russell followed this discussion with a talk on "Keeping Fit." He brought out the fact that there are many physical defects of school children that can be remedied and should be. Teachers should instill in the minds of the boys and girls the necessity of a strong body if they are to live the fullest life. The teaching of hygiene is more common than sex instruction. This instruction should be given by specially trained teachers and not by just any one.

Free pamphlets were distributed. Officers for the following year were elected: President, Mr. Ziegler, Supt. of Schools, Maryville, Mo.; Secretary, Mr. Leslie. Somerville, Supt. of Clearmont School.

The meeting then adjourned.

Elementary.

As Supt. A. L. Threlkeld of Chillicothe, was unable to be present at the session of the elementary teachers, Supt. Jennings of King City talked

upon "How We are Getting Results in the Three R's."

While elaborating on his subject, Mr. Jennings said that the Three R's were so ancient it was difficult to even get a hearing on them. "Reading," he said, "should have more time than any other subject as this is the foundation for any kind of work the student would be engaged in later life. Unless the child can read well it will be impossible for him to

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THE GREEN AND WHITE COURIER MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1920.

Good Manners Shall In Seven Words Be Found:

Forget Yourself and Think of Those Around.

OUR COLLEGE PLEDGE.

The students of this College adopted an adaptation of an old Athenian Oath four or five years ago for the College Pledge. From time to time it has been printed in the "Courier" and for the benefit of the new students who may not know the pledge it is printed again:

THE COLLEGE OATH.

"We will never bring disgrace to this our College by any act of cowardice or dishonesty. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the College. We will revere and obey the College laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in others. We will strive unceasingly to quicken the student's sense of duty. We will transmit this College to those who come after us greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

The students of Drury College, Springfield, Mo., have adopted the same oath, and it was published in the "Drury Mirror" September 23.

DR. JUDD ADDRESSES

VISITING TEACHERS.

(Continued from Page One)

order to carry on our type of government. The reason all the leaders of Russia and Mexico are unstable is because the people behind those leaders is an illiterate people that cannot understand written messages or communications. It is necessary to have a public that can grasp at once the news of the periodicals of a nation.

In the primary grades it is necessary to show the child the relationship between the child's language and the written language. This must be done by the oral reading. The teacher must find out if the child understands the written word so has him pronounce it, and we have oral reading.

As the child advances in the grades he becomes interested in reading because it enlarges his horizon and he wants to read. It is the usual thing when a child reaches this stage to continue with the oral reading, but it is at this stage that silent reading should be introduced.

In the fourth grade the child becomes a slow oral reader because his eye and mind race ahead of his vocal apparatus. More failures occur in the fourth grade than any other because the teacher attempts to curb curiosity of the child and to train his vocal apparatus, in order to make oral readers. At this stage the child is ready to branch out and he should be permitted to do so thru silent reading. When training is given in the upper grades that is appropriate for primary work we are making laborious readers.

With silent reading the child must be taught to read rapidly and not to read and pronounce every word as he does in oral reading. He must learn to read by phrases, or units in language. Reading is as different in its separate stages as arithmetic is different in its stages. Reading begins first, with articulation; second, reading by phrases; the latter stage opens up a large amount of material and makes fluent readers. The American people are fluent readers and must become even more so in order to consume the vast amount of periodical literature that is printed in the United States.

As a substitute for oral reading in the upper grades, current events taken from the newspapers should be given, and other matters for discussion and explanation. In this way the value of training would be in no way curtailed. We should not hold back the fourth grade to the primary or the sixth to the fourth but we must open up the great body of material and make use of the most valuable of the intellectual arts.

Dr. Judd in his evening lecture discussed the democratic school system of America. The American school is one of the unique creations of a democratic nation. Our school system was borrowed from Europe, but we have so transformed what we borrowed that there is no similarity now.

In Europe at the close of the medieval period schools were gradually established, but the schools were for the sons of the aristocracy. The common boy or girl was not expected to become trained in any profession. In time, common schools were established but only the rudiments of learning were given there. It was impossible for the common boy to step across into the professional school of the aristocracy. Much the same system exists in Europe today. The sons of the aristocracy are the ones who may enter the higher schools of Europe, and they represent a small per cent of the population. The privileges of life in Europe belong to the higher class of people.

The school system of a nation depends upon its social organization and it is as natural Europe should have a divided school system as it is to have a divided social system.

In the early colonial days of our history we find the schools established for the aristocracy and others for the common people. However, there has been a fusion of those two schools and it is due to the frontiersmen who left the protected coast towns to settle in the wilderness. In every pioneer settlement there were two institutions, the church and the school, and that school was established for the high and the low.

That little school has migrated across our country and it has been the foundation of the American school system. It has grown and developed with our nation and it expresses that there shall be equal opportunity. Our free high school has grown directly out of the desire of the frontiersman to give common people all that can be given them in training. Here it is possible for any boy or girl who has ambition to go thru our public schools into the schools of higher learning. There is no such breadth and scope in European schools. We have the product of the frontiersman who offered all there was.

Our school system is the expression of our American nation. The best educational opportunities exist here that were ever offered children. Our young people have a tendency to underestimate the privileges offered them.

England is more democratic than the other European nations. She has the competitive examination system by which a common child may pass over into the higher schools. This system has been called the educational ladder. A British educator at Leeds said England wanted not the Educational ladder but that which America possesses, the educational stairway.

Our educational stairway is a unique institution. It reaches on and on and goes as far as personal ambition will lead anyone. The highest privilege given to human beings is that high training which will ripen them into men and women who can serve to the fullest capacity the great nation that offers these opportunities.

Supt. Baker Gives Address.

The morning session Friday was opened by a community singing, led by Miss Garrett. Mr. Sam A. Baker, State Superintendent of Schools, was the speaker of the morning.

The standard of a state educationally cannot be measured. Colonel Ayers' report ranking the states educationally has been repudiated. Missouri stands first in the production of poultry, has the largest apple orchards, has the largest number of miles of navigable streams, has the largest lead and zinc mines, stands second in the production of live stock and raises more corn than any other state in the union except Iowa and Illinois.

Nodaway County, alone raises more corn than nine states in the United States. All these things are education. Education does not mean the number of dollars spent yearly—it cannot be measured in dollars.

We come into this world as a bundle of possibilities and we get out of it just what we put in it. If we put in the best we have—the best will come back to us. It is the same way with education. If we want the best out of the educational system of the State of Missouri, we must back the things that will help make her the best.

If we could get people to boost the right thing in the right way half of our battle would be won.

Twelve per cent of all the people in the United States live in New York City, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Over fifty per cent live in towns of 2500 population. The farmers are moving to the cities because there they can have better religious and educational advantages. These things may be had in the rural district if the farmer would only stop to recognize it.

Every boy and girl in Missouri should be given the advantage of a two year High School in the rural district. The farmers should be the ones to set the pace in education. Let us have the County Unit.

The County Unit will:

1. Reduce the number of teachers but will give more money to the remaining teachers.
2. Get proper supervision for each district and sub-district. A sub-district will have only about 150 pupils and when a school falls below ten pupils, it will be closed and they will be transported to another school.
3. Every boy and girl will be within reach of a High School. They can stay at home every night.

The farmers have not moved to town because they wish to live there but in order to give their children advantages that they cannot get on the farm. We can take these advantages to them. We can do this for them by voting for the amendments that affect the school system. First, the amendment that gives the rural school the privilege to vote one dollar.

Second, the good roads amendment because without good roads, transportation to and from school is impossible.

Education pays. Three fourths of the wealth of the United States is due to education.

"The Work of the Teacher" written by Dr. S. E. Davis while head of the Education Department in S. T. C., is used as a text book by the Teachers Society of Sampson County, North Carolina. Such is the information sent Dean Colbert by D. B. Roberts, Washington, N. C., a former student of ours. On seeing the book it brought back fond memories of college days to Roberts so he sent the letter to Mr. Colbert just to let him know how surely the influence of S. T. C. education is quietly spreading over the United States.

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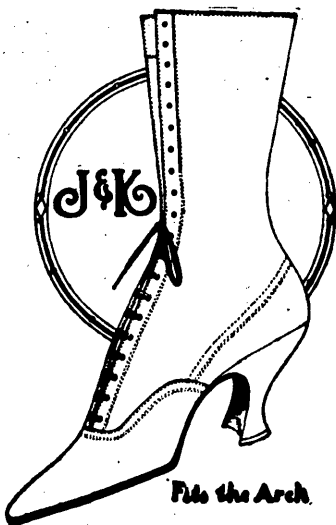
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News of Northwest Missouri High Schools

Martinsville.

The girls' team and the boys' team played Eaglesville basket ball teams; the boys succeeded in winning but the girls were beaten by one point. Two literary societies have been formed and are in splendid working order. It is interesting to note that four of the five high school teachers are Philos.

The State Department has approved Vocational Agriculture and the Smith Hughes course for this year.

Chillicothe.

The Vocational Agriculture teacher, Mr. J. E. Wisdom, had the winning "Dairy Judging" team at the State Fair, Sedalia, Mo. These boys won first place and were permitted to represent Missouri at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill. They had fifteen other competitors and again took first place; Illinois ranked second and Texas third. Two of these boys took their pigs to Des Moines and won 2 firsts and one second prize.

Mound City.

Mound City lost their first football game this season at Savannah, Friday Oct. 1. The score was 87-7.

Oregon.

A large number of students who are interested in debating and public speaking met Tuesday, Oct. 5 and organized a debating club. The purpose of the club is to encourage debating and literary work. The school intends to compete with other schools of the Northwest Missouri Association in debating, oratory, and declamation during the school year.

Bethany.

The Bethany high school football team played a game with Albany, Friday, Oct. 1. The score was 13-0 in favor of Albany.

Trenton.

Trenton has a well organized high school. They have organized a literary society; boys' and girls' glee club, a mixed chorus; two debating clubs and three dramatic clubs.

They have also organized a teacher training course in vocational agriculture under the supervision of Missouri University.

Ravenwood.

The schools are all closed because of a scarlet fever epidemic.

Clearmont.

Clearmont is represented by excellent boys and girls basket ball teams. Both teams had the long end of the score with the Braddyville teams.

Stanberry.

Two literary societies have been or-

ganized in the high school. Both girls and boys are playing basket ball this year. A fourteen piece orchestra has been organized under the direction of the band master, Mr. Folk.

Harrison County.

Harrison County is fortunate in having a Red Cross School nurse. The Junior Red Cross Society purchased a car for her use. She spends her entire time visiting the schools and examining the physical condition of the pupils.

Trenton 14—Maryville O.

The Trenton High School defeated Maryville High School on the S. T. C. gridiron by a score of 14 to 0, Thursday, Oct. 14. The game was a close one and until the third quarter the two teams fought a scoreless battle. By virtue of a 25-yard penalty, Trenton scored a touchdown early in the third quarter and kicked goal.

Again in the fourth quarter, the Maroon and White, by line plunges and end runs scored and again kicked goal. The game was slow because it was played in a driving rain and on an extremely muddy field but both teams played well and deserve much credit for their excellent work.

Last Program Is Interesting.

Mr. O. G. Sanford, superintendent of the schools at Trenton, delivered the first address of Friday evening. His subject was "School Finances in Missouri."

In discussing this subject he said in part: "Teaching should be looked upon as a profession; the teacher should be considered an expert the same as the doctor or the lawyer. We need to hold up a higher standard for the teacher; the teacher should be able to carry higher ideals to the community; people will then recognize her efficiency and respect her not only as a master of subject matter, but also as a leader in civic movements."

The financial conditions have improved during the last few years, however progress has been slow.

A new state constitution is the best remedy. Every teacher can aid in creating sentiment in favor of a new constitution by discussing the need of it before influential leaders in their community. When people have been made to feel that it will be for the betterment of their children, then they will act. Persistent, consistent and continuous effort will bring about better conditions."

Preceding the lecture, Mr. C. D. Kutschinski gave two violin solos accompanied by Miss Geneva Wilfley. At the concluding of the address, Miss Aroline Smith rendered a piano solo.

Dr. G. M. Wilson, professor of Ag-

ricultural Education, Ames, Iowa, gave the last address Friday night. His subject was the application of the survey method in Mathematics.

His survey was made by the children of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades in various towns and cities. The pupils asked their parents each day for two weeks what use they had for arithmetic during the day. The instances were made note of and taken to school. In all, 4000 people were consulted and the results put in tabulated form.

The processes used were found to be very simple, the following six constituted ninety-one per cent of the total: multiplication, addition, subtraction, division, fractions, simple accounts. In view of these statistics, it is decided that much better and more perfect work may be done in arithmetic if only the processes used in every-day life were taught. Less time need be spent in the work with more efficient results.

Some of the processes for which no practical use were made are: apothecaries measurements, surveyor's table, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, table of foreign money, cube root, metric system, longitude and time, and decimals as a separate process. All the decimals needed may be taught along with the subject of United States money.

Thus with the community problems as a basis, one simplifies the work, gets perfect results in the simple processes and does no harm in eliminating the useless ones.

ALUMNI.

Henry Miller, B. S. 1920, accompanied by his wife visited the College Monday Morning, October 11th. Mr. Miller is employed by the government in rehabilitation work at St. Louis. He is supervisor of the vocational school for disabled soldiers and sailors.

Ivah Barnes, 1916, of Springfield has sent in her alumni dues and Courier subscription.

Bertha McFarling, 1920; who teaches at Forest City spent October 1-2 at her home in Rock Port, Mo.

Agriculture and Domestic Science Exhibits Are Excellent.

The Vitalized agriculture and domestic science exhibits were one of the principal features of the Teachers' Association. Some very interesting and valuable booth exhibits were brought in from the following schools: Myrtle Tree, Blackman, Union Grove, Swallow, Bloomdale, Mt. Pleasant, Bloomfield, Union, Martha Washington, Cardon, Hazel Dell, and Harmony.

Sweepstakes went to George Hartman of Maple Grove at Barnard, and

the Myrtle Tree School won first place on their school exhibit.

Many other schools were represented and much credit is due the teachers who have worked so hard to make this exhibit one of the best in the last few years.

An Appreciation From the Necrology Committee.

The Committee on Necrology reported five losses from our ranks during the year just past and expressed regrets that these worthy representatives of our profession were thus snatched from among us. To those who knew them personally, their absence is a matter of deep concern, for the unselfish work of their brains and hands has not been in vain. The memory of those honored dead shall live long for the noble, chivalric spirit in which they did their work, was and shall continue to be an inspiration and an incentive to those who survive them. We are deeply impressed by their passing, but feel that they have left behind them a legacy of real service that shall not die.

Dr. Curl Talks at Assembly.

Dr. Curl chose as a scripture reading Genesis 3:1-8, which tells of the first temptation. Dividing all people into two groups according to their ambitions; he designated one as those who desire to have, and the other as those who desire to be.

The people who desire to be, and make their vocation only a means of defraying expenses and unfolding opportunities, are those whose ideal of life is highest. Living for others is a certain way of developing the best that is in your own being.

His talk was very much enjoyed and we hope Dr. Curl will speak to us again.

Helen Tebow spent the week end, Oct. 1-3 with Katie and Elsie McElvain of Ravenwood, Mo.

Miss Cleo Clayton, Jackson Center, Ohio, and Clarence King, a former student were married Oct. 9 in St. Joseph, Mo.

Gladys and Ruth Bookman, Mildred Eckert, Carl Ferguson, John Phipps and Luther DeMoss attended the football game between M. H. S. and Mound City, Oct. 8.

Jennie Ficklin and Gussie Quell, former students, who are teaching at King City, attended the Association.

Miss Mabel Arnett spent the week end Oct. 7-10 with home folks at Clarence Mo.

THE GREEN AND WHITE COURIER

DEPARTMENTAL MEETINGS.

(Continued from Page Two)

get far in this world

Mr. Jennings suggested that records be kept of the pupil's achievements and the child be permitted to compare his own records.

Supt. O. G. Sanford, Trenton, Mo., talked on "How We are Getting Results in Geography and History."

Mr. Sanford said that the fundamental subjects are necessary for good citizens. The questions the teachers should ask themselves are "Am I getting results by using the tool subjects? If so, how am I getting them?"

In teaching History and Geography Mr. Sanford suggested that current topics which run parallel to the text books be used. History and Geography should be so vitalized as to be of present day use. The boys and girls must be interested in their work to get the most out of it. One test as to whether results are being obtained is to see if the pupils are inter-

ested in the work. If they are not the effort has been a failure. The work must be so motivated as to get the interest of the pupils.

The nominating committee made the following report which was accepted unanimously. Officers for this department for next year are as follows:

Mrs. Fannie Hope Farris, Chairman; Professor Duncan, Vice-Chairman; Hester Cranor, Secretary.

Rural.

The rural school teachers held a meeting in the library, Friday afternoon at two o'clock.

The first part of the program was devoted to demonstrations of Vitalized Agriculture by Nodaway County pupils. The different projects demonstrated were: Plans for model kitchens, soil surveys, home conveniences, and chicken culling.

A round table discussion of rural school problems was next given. Mrs. Alberta Green Murphy, County Superintendent of Holt County, gave a

five minute discussion on club work. The two clubs Holt County is specializing in this year are the sewing club and the hot lunch club. In emphasizing the importance of club work, Mrs. Murphy said: "It fosters the mother instinct and makes better home makers of the girls." "Every teacher should organize clubs in her school. In this work the home and school should co-operate."

Mrs. S. V. Grebe spoke on the correlation of subjects. She illustrated how Vitalized Agriculture correlates with Arithmetic, Geography, Composition, Reading, Writing, Oral Language and Sewing.

Play and Dramatics was discussed by Mrs. Maud Martin. In speaking of play she said, "The business of the teacher is to raise the standard of American citizenship and this is best accomplished by giving the boys and girls wholesome play." "There is as much educative value in play as in study."

Mr. G. M. Wilson, Professor of Agricultural Education, Ames, Iowa, delivered an address dealing with the kind of subject matter which should make up the school curriculum. "Education, to be valuable, must function in the lives of the pupils." "In selection subject matter the child should be taken as the center of interest."

The material taught must be useful, interesting, capable of being comprehended by the pupil, and be connected with something of vital interest to the pupil." "Vitalized Agriculture is a subject which fills these requirements."

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THE STROLLER.

The Stroller was very busy during the Teachers' Meeting strolling thru the corridors watching the pedagogues who were arrayed in their first month's salary.

She noticed that the newcomer appeared sane and happy but he wondered what was the matter with the S. T. C. students. Perhaps the distinction of wearing badges and added importance afflicted them. Anyway he wants to know why.

Olivette Godsey introduced Mr. Meleher to Alma Lucas as Dr. Judd. Why Mr. Meleher did not object but warned them not to let Dr. Judd know?

Why are the members of the Journalism staff tortured with taking lectures? The Stroller does not care, however. He had a good time.

Why Mike Lawton is studying libraryology after school instead of footballlogy?

Why Mr. Wilson was not placed on the committee to meet trains?

Why Lou Mutz was so anxious to go west? The Stroller wonders if Lou will ever return as most of those who go west never do.

Why everyone calls Lela Ulmer, "Jeff?"

Why William Maple objects so strongly to being called "Sister" especially when he is in a restaurant at Lamoni?

TEACHERS MEETING

OPENED OCTOBER 14.

(Continued from Page One)

quickly in their efforts in regard to the salaries. There are those who think the salary is the only question involved and others who think the teachers who demand a living wage are Bolsheviks. We should not lose sight of the condition of the times when thinking of the salaries. When prices go down we are very likely to suffer less because the salaries will remain about the same.

The responsibility for our situation rests upon us for showing the people we are professional minded, desiring to serve the boys and girls, and that we want social and economic recognition that we may do our work better.

Pres. Richardson began his discussion upon "Education for the New Era" by saying that he did not know anyone who had the wisdom or foresight to tell just when the new era will begin or what will be the conditions and problems of this new era. The conditions that affect the social, emotional and educational life of the people are vastly different. Some of the ways we now have of meeting these conditions are futile. We give time and money but do we get adequate returns? Education must be considered a business.

The elements involved in our scheme of education are: the individual child, the family unit, the

school environment, and the community activities.

More attention should be given in the future to the health of the individual. This would necessitate the betterment of our ways of heating, lighting, etc. The moral standards of our education must be looked after. By this is meant the conditions in which the child is placed. Our teachers must be required to have a greater and wider training. They must realize their social responsibility and be able to teach children their social responsibility. More stress must be put upon instilling a keener appreciation of beauty, whether it be nature, art or literature.

There is enough of method but not enough of purposeful method.

A few things that must come in the new era are: (1) vocational education in public schools instead of special schools. (2) Larger sums of money because new conditions will require it. (3) Education must be divorced from politics. (4) A department of education must be created in the national government. This position must be filled by a capable man, not by a man chosen for political reasons. A longer school day and year will be a change too. New organization will, however, accompany this.

Finally, more attention must be given to the rural and village schools and to the institutions that train teachers. A law should be made concerning the higher standards for teachers which would stand behind Teachers' College requirements. Salaries would come up accordingly. But it is the duty of everyone to study the movements of today and eliminate those that seem a waste of time, energy and money.

Miss Roach, representative of the Thrift Campaign in the 10th District closed the first session with a short talk. She first gave the full meaning of the word "thrift." It means not only saving but wise spending and safe investing as well.

Systematic saving is the desired end. And as she suggested, an easy way to obtain this is by teaching the children the habit of buying thrift stamps and war saving stamps. Additional information can be obtained by writing the Government Saving Organization in care of the Federal Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

The meeting opened with assembly singing led by Miss James. Mr. Hawkins, Secretary of the Association made various announcements.

Needs of Missouri Discussed.

Mr. George Meleher of Kansas City, President of the State Teachers' Association, spoke Thursday afternoon, on "Some Educational Needs of Missouri."

Mr. Meleher pointed out that the needs of Missouri along this line are many. "There are two types of men," he said, "The old men who are always looking backward into the past and the young men who are willing to

consider the problems of the future." Missouri is a state of mighty resources, rich in agriculture, and rich in industries, but she has never used these resources to their full capacity.

Recently when the states of the union were ranked as to their educational standards, Missouri ranked thirty-fourth. There are many good schools in Missouri but there are thousands of poor ones.

The first educational need of Missouri is better teachers. One-fifth of the teachers outside of the large cities are not adequately trained. No one is properly trained to teach until he has completed High School and at least two years of Normal training. Mr. Meleher suggested that in order to get more people interested in this better preparation the state might offer a hundred dollar bonus for each of the two years of this training. This bonus would, of course, be subject to certain conditions such as continuous attendance and a bankable note which would be void within sixteen months after the person had begun to teach. Better salaries would grow out of better preparation.

The second great need is better working conditions which include better buildings and better organizations. The minimum standard of equipment should cost as much as the costliest automobile in the district.

In the third place the State must bear more of the burden of the education of Missouri boys and girls. Cities where the wealth is amassed must bear part of the burden for the rural districts where there is no wealth. The state income tax could well be invested in this cause.

In the fifth place we must have a change or organization so that waste may be decreased. The organization of the state department of education is weak.

In the sixth place we should have a state board of non-partisan men who would hire the state superintendent and his assistants and the attendance officers and the school supervisors, thus bringing about a non-partisan, non-political and non-personal organization.

"The State Association," concluded Mr. Meleher, "should, with the help of the teachers, do everything in their power to meet these educational needs of Missouri."

Mr. Diemer Addresses Association.

G. W. Diemer, of Excelsior Springs made the opening address in the Thursday night's session.

Mr. Diemer spoke on "How We are Teaching Citizenship in Our School," and in this address, he emphasized the child training for citizenship in the public school. "Not merely teaching civics, history or geography, but the teaching of citizenship is the ultimate purpose of the teacher for training a child in the way he should go, in the public schools, and he will not depart from the path," said Mr. Diemer.

Mr. Diemer explained that the cor-

rect knowledge of citizenship was necessary before we have a good citizen. He said that in Excelsior Springs the schools were instilling into the children the right attitude and also giving them every possible chance to practice their knowledge. He said that they taught every child the oath of allegiance to the flag and proper respect for the national anthem.

In class work and out, they insist on constructive criticism. In the different classes, the birthdays of all of America's great men, as well as her important historical events, are celebrated. Thought stimulation and co-operation are developed thru clubs and school organizations. Assembly discussions of both political views are carried on by the students, and a citizenship course has been established. Every effort is being made to keep the children interested in the community activities.

"A good citizen," said Mr. Diemer, "is a God-fearing one. He recognizes that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people and upholds its laws. He seeks to put something into the government rather than get something out."

Mr. Diemer's talk was preceded by several pleasing selections by a mixed quartet from the college faculty and the commercial club. After the lecture, the college violin quartet played two numbers.

Soldiers of Three Wars Take Part in the Parade at Reunion October 13.

Maryville began her first soldiers' reunion when the parade started down Main street at 10:30 sharp Wednesday morning.

The parade came in sections: First came the Civil War veterans in cars; next came a band; then the Spanish American War veterans followed by another band; last came the men in the army khaki and the navy blue followed by the Boy Scouts.

Coach Rice, former officer in the army, commanded one company of soldiers, and Paul Miller, college football star and athlete, commanded the Boy Scouts.

Many S. T. C. men marched in the column among the boys in the olive drab and the navy blue.

The parade circled the square and the buglers sounded: "Dismissed" in front of the court house, from there the men went to different churches where dinner was served gratis to them and their families.

The afternoon was given over to speeches and band concerts. The celebration closed with a Dance Dan L'roe and a free picture show given on the north side of the square.

Gladys Canaday, spent Oct. 9-10 at her home near Albany. She was accompanied to Maryville by Mattie Crabtree, Guy Canaday, and Marion McFall of Albany.